

Canada Sill Awaits U.S. Plans For Co-operating On Wheat Trade

Government Prepared To Lose \$25,000,000 To Aid Prairie Farmers

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—While harvest machinery has been in the United States and Canada, marketing experts of the two countries are looking anxiously over the world wheat situation and wondering how to dispose of an exportable surplus of some 100,000,000 bushels from North America.

Wheat held the spotlight in Canadian political circles this week and will continue to do until fall details are known of the plans of Henry Wallace, United States secretary of agriculture, who has declared repeatedly that Canadian co-operation was needed in wheat marketing.

TALK BUT NO ACTION

Last week there had been reports that United States would subsidize wheat export and seek Canadian co-operation in marketing, a trio of experts from Washington interviewed Canadian government officials here, but it was stated the conference was for exchange of information.

United States, with an announced policy of "subsidizing" a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels of its surplus wheat, has declared repeatedly that Canadian "co-operation" was needed in wheat marketing.

Secretary Wallace, on a visit to the conference, said that the agriculture economists at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Saturday, spoke of the need for co-operation with other wheat exporting countries, but without detailing the plan he had in mind.

Government will sell. The expressed policy of the domestic government is to sell wheat on the world market at competitive prices, rather than to hold it for high price cash as was the previous administration.

At present it is estimated that under its fixed minimum price policy the Canadian Wheat Board, the government's marketing agency, would get the great bulk of Canada's surplus, about 200,000,000 bushels. Based on present prices and forecasts a loss of possibly \$25,000,000 has been estimated.

While shouldering this loss the government would probably lose a large part of it in lowered cost of relief among western farmers who will enjoy comparative prosperity with the guaranteed minimum prices.

Continued From Page 1

Avert War

using a semi-official statement declaring the order.

It was announced and obviously inspired systematic German press campaign against Czechoslovakia.

22 reports from Vienna and London, British adviser in the Czechoslovak ministerial dispute, indicated the possibility of a new German government could not be prevented from making sufficient concessions to meet the demands of the Sudeten Germans and Adolf Hitler.

ACUTE ANXIETY

There was every indication that the Czechoslovak situation was entering another period of acute anxiety which would reach its peak in the next year congress at Nuremberg, commencing Sept. 6. Government circles admitted to British diplomatic correspondents that another period of strain was approaching.

There is a discreet precaution. British warships will be concentrated in the North Sea theatre of operations early next month. The move is partly a cash business, precaution and partly for moral effect in Germany.

Sir John Simon's speech on British policy Saturday was the first since the crisis by British statesman designed to prepare public opinion for whatever action the government considers necessary when the time comes.

GATHER FOR HIDEOUT. Key members of the cabinet, breaking their almost annual holiday, gather in London for a huddle to meet in all its plenitude.

Alfred Duff Cooper, first lord of the admiralty, after a cruise to the Baltic and a long trip to Copenhagen, hurried back to London.

For the moment, with 1,000,000 men under arms and several hundred thousand under arms in Germany, the British government is in a position to make a strong statement.

Future developments depend on whether Hitler and the German government will consider a genuine interest in Czechoslovakia, or whether suitable economic action is too great.

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German minister of propaganda, has publicly admitted that previous Nazi course entailed gambles which were realized when the time came.

The Times Berlin correspondent writes: Saturday this audience

Continued From Page 1

Fear War

Many feared the choice of roads toward war or peace—dependent on negotiations between the little republic and its autonomy-seeking neighbors—would be a "fateful September."

The new week foreboded significant military and naval, as well as diplomatic, activity.

The bulk of the British army was to be engaged in minor warfare in a half dozen areas. Officially emphasized they had long been scheduled. They are to be devoted mainly to testing new techniques arising from Britain's mechanization of her army.

Beginning on the same day as the British, the French fleet, the British fleet was scheduled to steam to bases in the North Sea, western part of Britain's naval command, member victory from the Great War. The fleet, however, was described as regular, three-month maneuvers.

FRENCH MANOEUVRES

France will send 20,000 of her troops to Beasoun, near the German border, to test the tactics of the war games. Manoeuvres of the Second Sennegalese Colonial division will be held in the French Sahara.

By the Associated Press. Great Britain's ambassador to Germany, personally left before the British government in London a report on Germany's reaction to the British ultimatum. Berlin to take no step that might drag Europe into war.

Continued the situation were the military manoeuvres of the three great powers, most closely watched by Germany. Britain's ambassador in Berlin, the tenor was the expectation that Germany would be in a virtual war footing, with 1,000,000 men under arms.

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REORGANIZATION

OTTAWA CABINET

RUMORED AGAIN

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It is reported tentative details have been reached on several appointments, involving the retirement of several cabinet members, and the inclusion of new members in the cabinet.

Mr. St. Lawrence, who is ill, is absent either abroad or in Canada, and his place is being filled by Hon. T. A. Cresser, minister of resources, were the only members of the cabinet actively at their posts over the week-end.

Although partly incapacitated by illness, Mr. St. Lawrence, minister of resources, at his country home in the Ottawa district, has been in touch with his staff and the routine affairs of office.

LIONS CHANGE

WORSHIP INTO COMOTION

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—The minister and congregation fell in terror Sunday when one of the lions of the city, the lion of the circus, entered a church during services. The lion ran through the crowd and was captured by a man who was holding a stick.

Mr. Patrick said that he has a 12 months of the year job. His new job is to look after his duties. The lion was in the city for a few days, and it was a great sight for the people.

Stolen Car Leaps

Into Bow River:

Driver Missing

CALGARY, Aug. 20.—A stolen car was speeding through the streets of East Calgary, plunged into the Bow River last night, and the driver was missing.

The car was pulled from the river. The driver was missing. The car was pulled from the river. The driver was missing.

GOVERNMENT'S FORCES DRIVE ON REBEL BASE

Loyalists Within Less Than Mile of Castuera on Estremadura Front

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 20.—The Spanish government reported today that General Jose Arce's southern army had driven within less than a mile of Castuera, important base on the Estremadura front.

The millitans were said to have taken 12 machine guns and 200 tons of munitions to the east, and to be within a mile of the rebel base. The Spanish government reported today that General Jose Arce's southern army had driven within less than a mile of Castuera, important base on the Estremadura front.

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POLICE HUNT HIDE-OUT OF TORSO SLAYER

Worker Relates Story Of Narrow Escape From Being Victim

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Police searched today for a "doctor's office" in which a "volunteer" worker had been hiding out, after he had been shot and wounded by a "torso slayer."

The quester story that in the trial of 12 men, a "volunteer" worker, who had been shot and wounded by a "torso slayer," was hiding out in a "doctor's office" in which a "volunteer" worker had been hiding out, after he had been shot and wounded by a "torso slayer."

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New Social Order

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Alberta Stresses Need of Revising Debt Structure

Dominion Government Requested To Aid Province Development Plan

Continued from Page 1

Brief of Provincial Legislature Stresses Need Revising Debts

resulting interest charge remains constant whether or not there is a crop and this is an important factor in Alberta agriculture.

High Interest Rates An Obstacle

The brief points out the "general impossibility of meeting interest charges in the years 1930-1933 and the difficulties in 1934-1935."

"If the entire mortgage debt of \$162,000,000 were to be met by wheat sales the debt per acre of wheat would be about \$20 and the interest charge \$1.40 at seven per cent and \$1.60 at eight per cent. Such a charge would have exceeded the net income per acre of wheat estimated for 1934-1935."

Dealing with the burden of interest the brief points out that "Undoubtedly to a very large extent, apart from the debt-creating characteristic of the present system, the financial difficulties of this province may be attributed to high interest rates. The provincial government and many of the municipal organizations have been obliged to pay higher rates on their borrowings than public securities of such kind should properly bear. Private individuals, corporations, municipal organizations and even the provincial government were obliged to pay a higher rate of interest on bank borrowings than prevailed in eastern Canada."

Interest Accumulates Rapidly

The brief declares that "It must be remembered that unpaid interest accumulates with astonishing rapidity, when compounded at high rates."

For example, it continues, a debt of \$1,000 on which interest is not paid for seven years would amount to \$1,606. If compounded at 7 per cent and \$1,714 if compounded at 8 per cent. When the debtor was able to renew payments, even at the lower rate of 7 per cent, annual interest payments alone would amount to \$112.42 as compared with the former \$70 and the total debt to be paid off would be 60 per cent larger.

It is also pointed out that a loan at three per cent per annum, compounded, doubles itself only after 23 1/2 years, but a loan at eight per cent per annum—customary rate in western Canada—doubles itself in nine years.

It is pointed out that \$1 loaned at 3 per cent in 100 years totals \$129.22; \$1 loaned at 8 per cent in 100 years totals \$2,199.76; \$1 loaned at 10 per cent in 100 years totals \$13,750. "Even at 7 per cent per annum the profits of compound interest are prodigious," states the brief.

Classic Interest Example

Attacking interest further, the brief states that "The classic example of a bargain in real estate is that if Peter Minuit who, in 1626, purchased the island of Manhattan from the Indians for \$24. The real estate is now the site of the city of New York. Yet, if Minuit had invested his \$24 at 7 per cent per annum compounded, it would long ago have reached a total greater than the total value of the entire city and state of New York."

The brief also points out that an outstanding example of the burden of interest is to be found in the Alberta public debt. Since its inception to March 31, 1937, the province has paid approximately \$110,000,000 by way of interest charges on its bonds and this does not include interest paid on implemented guarantees, such as co-operative credit society loans. This figure allows only for the half interest rates on bonds from May 30, 1936. If full interest rates had been paid, it would be necessary to add approximately \$2,225,000.

"In a few years the province will have paid in interest charges an amount equal to its entire debt," states the brief. "The conclusion naturally is that interest rates on government borrowings in the past have been far too high."

Pay \$500,000,000 In Interest

Difficulty of estimating the amount of interest paid by citizens of Alberta on private debts is stressed in the brief, but "the amount must be enormous and would no doubt exceed \$500,000,000." Continuing, it states that "The government of Alberta submits that countless cases have arisen where debtors are in default and foreclosures have been sought where the defaulting debtors would never have gone into the category of default had interest rates in the west been on the same basis as interest rates in Eastern Canada."

The brief points out that private debts were encouraged in this province and that "There was keen competition amongst different lending companies for first mortgages. Loan agents frequently persuaded farmers to pay additional land or other property and secured loans for them. In order to finance these purchases, there was a time in Alberta when banks encouraged farmers to buy livestock by borrowing money from them." The brief also charges that "loan companies in many cases were to blame for the manner in which loans on property were granted." Also it states that "another element in the creation of debt is to be found in the high prices of machinery of machine companies and other companies selling merchandise to farmers."

Further, it is stated that "It was seldom that a debt was created which did not carry a high interest rate. A detailed study of private debt in the province would reveal that in many cases the principal amount had already been paid by way of interest charges and in some instances two or three times over. A high interest rate, therefore, is one of the main factors in the private debt problem of the west today."

Alberta Case In Two Parts

The Case for Alberta is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the various aspects of Alberta's problems within

Alberta Brief Highlights

Debts in province total more than \$602,000,000.00.

Entire debt structure must be revised.

Interprovincial conference to place Confederation on proper basis should be called.

Bank of Canada should discharge its proper functions of regulating people's credit.

Alberta willing to try new social and economic experiments without interference to other provinces.

All revenue finally from monetized provincial credit fund created to provide consumer credits.

Provincial credit authority under government control in every province.

Alberta has paid more than \$110,000,000 in interest on provincial public debt.

Private debts have taken more than \$500,000,000 in interest.

High pressure methods on farmers have contributed to heavy debt burden.

Dominion should deal with civic and municipal debt situation.

Bank of Canada should underwrite refunding of balance of provincial debt at interest rate not exceeding two per cent.

Long term, low interest rate agricultural credits should be provided by Dominion.

Home building program should be instituted.

Establish minimum prices for wheat and live stock commensurate with reasonable production costs.

The framework of the orthodox concept of the present social system.

Part II is devoted to an analytical examination of the realities of these problems and the manner in which they should be remedied.

In presenting the brief "To the highest court in the land—the Sovereign People of Canada," the government expresses the hope that "it will receive the unbiased consideration which the grave nature of our problems demands."

It is pointed out that "the government of Alberta desires to stress the extreme gravity of the situation and it seeks the closest co-operation of all provinces in dealing with this effectively and speedily."

Confident Of Public Support

"The people of the province, we believe, are willing to support the constructive suggestions submitted in the concluding chapter and to put these into effect within their own boundaries without interfering with any other province's rights or privileges. Surely no further proof should be required as to the sincerity of purpose and the conviction which accompanies the publication of this review."

The brief points out that "It is the uncompromising conviction of the government of Alberta that no partial measures will be of any lasting value. Even if the present plight of the province is eased, the formidable problems of ever-mounting debt, poverty amidst plenty and economic impotence must be faced."

Part I Recommendations

Recommendations under Part I dealing with various aspects of Alberta's problems within the framework of the orthodox concept of the present social system include—

1. Cancellation of that portion of the outstanding treasury bill owing to the Dominion by the province which represent the expenditures of the province to the cities for unemployment relief purposes.

2. Recognition by the Dominion of at least a share of responsibility for losses suffered by the province in expenditures for agricultural relief purposes in the drought area; development of irrigation projects; provincial railway development and alienation of natural resources prior to the formation of the province. In consideration of this the Dominion should assume complete responsibility for a reasonable portion of the debt of the province.

3. In recognition of the disabilities borne by the province arising out of national policies such as the tariff and the present freight rate structure, as well as from the high interest rates which have heretofore prevailed in western Canada and which have resulted in the economic depression suffered by the province as a result of the monetary policy of the Dominion during the depression years, the Dominion government should instruct the Bank of Canada to underwrite the refunding of the balance of the provincial debt at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent.

Federation Government Should Act

4. The urgency of the general debt situation requires that the Dominion government should deal immediately with the civic, municipal and private debts of the province, or provide facilities for the provincial government to meet the situation.

5. Until the economic reconstruction recommended in Part II is in operation the Dominion government should assume the entire cost of unemployment relief and old age pensions.

6. Having regard to the growing burden of social services and the increasing importance of adequate provision for highways, the Dominion should inaugurate and maintain adequate grants-in-aid to the provinces in respect to the following services: Public health, education, mothers' allowances and highway construction and maintenance.

7. In recognition of the necessity of providing adequate transportation facilities between provinces for economic as well as for defence purposes, the Dominion should undertake the construction and maintenance of a properly surfaced transcontinental highway.

8. In order to facilitate and encourage proper development of the resources of Northern Alberta and the North West Territories and in particular for the purpose of encouraging tourist trade and capitalizing the assets of the province represented by the National Parks, the Dominion should provide an arterial highway from the United States boundary to the rapidly developing areas in the north, with branches to the National Parks at Banff and Jasper.

9. The Dominion government should construct and maintain water storage reservoirs in the foothills of Alberta and assume the cost for the rehabilitation of the drought area.

10. To assist in the adjustment of agricultural debts and to ameliorate the difficult conditions under which agriculture is carried on, the Dominion government should, through the Bank of Canada, provide agricultural credits at low interest rates and for long terms.

11. The Dominion government should provide adequate monetary facilities for an extensive home building program.

Markets For Products Required

12. As the marketing handicaps of freight rates and international tariffs and quotas are essentially federal responsibilities, the Dominion government should actively assist in promoting markets for Alberta products, in particular wheat and oil, and should also suggest and make provision for the establishment of minimum prices for wheat and live stock commensurate with the reasonable cost of production.

13. A revision of the freight rate structure should be undertaken to provide for greater equity among the various provinces and to assist in the marketing of the major national products.

In support of these recommendations, the brief points out that "In no instance would the adoption of these recommendations involve placing undue burdens upon any other part of the Dominion. The principal requirement is that the Dominion should insist upon the Bank of Canada carrying out its proper function—that of regulating the nation's money supply and that the requirements of the people be met. These recommendations are made within the limitations of the present defective monetary system and its adaptation to meet the transition period to a new economic order."

Part 2 Recommendations

Further recommendations are contained in the brief in respect to Part II of the submissions, which are the alternative to Part I, in that they deal with the new social and economic order.

The recommendations under this section are as follows:

1. Provincial governments should take early action to establish sovereignty of their people within the boundaries of their own province to control policy, that is, to obtain the results they desire—in respect of all economic and social arrangements within their provinces, provided that the same right of any other province is not thereby subjected to interference. Until democracy is established within each province it will be impossible to build a democratic Canada.

\$25 Monthly Plan Practical

2. Having established the statutory and constitutional right of the people to control policy, the electorate in each province should be given an opportunity, by practical means, to express in their order of preference the definite results they want from the administration of the affairs of their province and the various institutions should be instructed to implement the results. It is almost certain that the declared policy of electors in all provinces will be an expression in one form or another of the measure of economic security and freedom from debt. In this respect, the clear and specific demand of the people of Alberta for \$25 a month dividend and a lower cost of living might form the basis of securing uniformity in regard to policy. It is at least proven that the people of Alberta desire a measure of security so far as Alberta is concerned and should be equally practicable for the Dominion as a whole.

Proposals To Rectify Faults

3. In order to implement the policy of electors, the following measures should be adopted to rectify the faults in the financial system which have been examined in previous chapters:

(a) A provincial credit authority under government control to be established in each province to supervise the administration of policy as decided by the people.

(b) The distribution of a social dividend supplementary to any earnings and sufficient in amount to enable the elector to ensure the security of every person. This is to be brought into line as rapidly as possible, with the declared policy of the electorate.

(c) The adjustment of retail prices, so that the compensated selling price of goods shall bear to the price computed at present the same ratio as total provincial consumption bears to total provincial production for any accountability period.

Regulate Note Issue

(d) The note issue to be regulated by the volume of financial credit released, instead of the present procedure of an arbitrarily limited note issue unnecessarily restricting the issue of financial credit by the banks.

(e) Banks to continue the administration of the financial system under the jurisdiction of and subject to the control of the government and subject to the control of policy by the people of each province through a provincial credit authority.

(f) Banks to discontinue the practice of charging arbitrary interest rates and to be compensated adequately for their services to the community on an equitable basis.

(g) The careful preparation of an interim scheme to be underwritten so that the application of the general proposal outlined above can be introduced smoothly and without dislocation of the social life of the province.

Taxation Change Advocated

4. Instead of existing methods of taxation, government revenue to be obtained by an increasing extent of direct revenue—from the monetized provincial credit fund created for the purpose of providing consumer credits through dividends and price discounts to compensate the shortage of purchasing power. In this connection it would be possible in Alberta, within a reasonable time, to distribute a monthly dividend of \$25 to every adult citizen; to considerably reduce retail prices from the present level and also to drastically reduce taxation.

5. It will be necessary to secure a revision of the entire debt structure on a basis which will be equitable and which will not involve unwarranted loss to individuals. Details of such a scheme will be dependent upon all the circumstances involved, but the general proposition should

Provincial Aides Ask Ottawa To Assist Plan For Monetary Reform

present no insuperable difficulty once the principle has been agreed.

6. The constitutional confusion which exists, makes it a matter of utmost urgency for an inter-provincial conference to be held at an early date as a preliminary to placing Confederation on a proper basis.

Concerted Action Necessary

In support of these recommendations, the brief points out that "It is the considered view of the government of Alberta that unless concerted action by all provinces is taken substantially along the lines indicated above, the economic structure of the Dominion and the fabric of Confederation will be imperilled."

The brief further states, in support of the above recommendations, that "The government of Alberta, on behalf of the province therefore unreservedly offers to test the soundness of the economic proposals submitted in this chapter. Alberta will undertake to put them into effect in the province without interfering with any other province in the Dominion. With the co-operation of all provinces to ensure non-interference with Alberta—to demonstrate whether basically the proposals advocated are sound and all which they are claimed to be. Is it too much to ask that our province be afforded the privilege of leading the way out of the present chaos of poverty, debt and crushing taxation in a land of abundance and promise?"

The Dominion monetary policy is dealt with. Turning to the Bank of Canada, the brief states that "Many felt that, with the formation of the Bank of Canada in 1935 the errors of the past would be rectified. However, judging from the operations of that institution to date, it would seem that little hope lies in that direction. The recent action of the Dominion government in nationalizing the Bank of Canada has been hailed as a forward step. Actually the nationalization of the bank means nothing, if it is to pursue the same policy which has followed since its inception."

Housing Problem Considered

The brief deals with the housing problem, the tariff, live stock, and settlement policies, variability of income, coal, petroleum, highways, social services and many other phases of activity.

In releasing the brief, Hon. Solon Low said that a first order of 5,000 copies had been printed with an additional 2,000 copies of Part II. More copies would be provided as required.

The brief is handsomely gotten up, with smooth paper, with type set down the centre and with margins on either side for annotations. The cover is in gold and green, with the Alberta coat-of-arms in an upper corner. The volume is seven in its binding which insures it opening flat and not tearing at the binding.

Orders for the brief have been received from several other countries, with many orders from eastern Canada.

Will Distribute Briefs

Copies will be forwarded to the Dominion, all provincial governments, all members of the Alberta legislature, all Alberta members of parliament, all cabinet ministers in all provincial governments, all principal libraries throughout the Dominion, all newspapers, both daily and weekly in Alberta and principal newspapers throughout the Dominion. Copies may be had on application to the King's Printer, who published the volume. More than \$1,000 will be contributed to the Dominion treasury in making the copies. Copies are to be had postpaid for \$1.25 if ordered before Sept. 1.

Mr. Low expressed his thanks to the many who had contributed to the production of the brief, including the original instituting legislative committee, appointed at the regular 1937 session of the legislature.

Experts Helped With Brief

Others to whom tribute was paid, included Dr. W. C. Waite, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota; Prof. Emerson P. Schmidt, professor of economics at the same institution; Dr. Jacob Viner, of Chicago University; Dr. Alvin Hansen, formerly of Minnesota University; J. E. Brownlee, K.C., and W. E. Simpson of this city, who acted as counsel; Alford Chard, freight rates supervisor to the province; J. S. Cowper; L. D. Byrne; Prof. K. R. and Mrs. Alford, of Provo, Utah; Prof. Alford, of the U. of A.; Dr. J. P. Pennington, of the U. of T.; W. G. Sullivan, of the treasury department; Maurice Plunkett, assistant provincial auditor and many departmental officials and others.

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IF IT WILL HELP ALBERTA THE
EDMONTON BULLETIN IS FOR IT

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938

Well Worth Watching

The fate of the Canadian wheat crop this year may well rest with a few gentlemen in Washington. If Henry Wallace, the United States secretary of agriculture, decides to throw the surplus crop of his country on to the world market at a low price, the value of Canada's sales will quickly tumble ominously.

Hence it is encouraging to hear him say that he hopes to work out a plan for selling the American crop that will not injure the vital interest of Canada in securing a stable and strong market. In former years, no such gesture was possible. Each nation tried to hog the wheat trade for itself. If Argentina had had the vision of the United States and had shown a similar desire to co-operate, much of the suffering of the lean years would have been averted.

But co-operation is easier to praise than to achieve. European buyers must not be led to think that the two peoples are combining to hold up the price or to create a monopoly for themselves. It is an equitable division of the market, not a sudden increase in price, that the two governments are trying to obtain. Clear, it is Canada's position is quite clear. It is to be sold as cheaply as the world price, whatever it may be, and the farmer will be shielded from loss by a pegged minimum value accorded for each bushel of wheat.

The policy of the United States is more mysterious. Some months ago the price of wheat within the country was raised by government subsidy. Now Secretary Wallace offers a subsidy to sell wheat cheaply outside the United States. The course he is steering seems not without its cross-currents.

Secretary Wallace's pledge of co-operation will be eagerly awaited. It alone may allow to save the market from a calamitous slump.

Nothing To Propose

"The phrase 'pump-priming' has very effectively been applied to the idea of spending money as an aid, or incentive, in the revival of business. An earlier generation, particularly of the rural communities, knew all about pump-priming. The idea was to use a certain amount of water to encourage the sucker, or valve, to function while what has been described as 'elbow grease' was being applied to the pump handle.

"Using a certain amount of public money to the end of encouraging industry suffering from depression or over-production, has much in its favor, particularly when what has been described as 'pump-priming' are dangers involved. When the pump became worn or defective from use, the amount of water required for priming increased. And, eventually, it was either necessary to repair or replace the pump in order to get enough water for no other purpose than to again prime the pump.

"Those who have watched the effects of 'pump-priming' as carried out in Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal program will appreciate the parallel. In each successive priming more and more capital has been required to get the pump to function. And now there seems to be a pretty widely held opinion that the whole economic machine may have become so worn and strained that the latest priming program may prove to be a waste of money, and an effort. On the other hand it is suggested that the government might be better advised to repair the pump, if it would defeat the movement to replace it entirely.

From the foregoing one might suppose the Financial Times, Montreal, was wrong in its point of telling Mr. Roosevelt what he should do instead of what he is doing. But nothing of the kind. The article ends at the quotation mark. Not a word about how to 'repair the pump' or what to 'replace it,' or even what the 'pump' is and why it went out of business.

Montreal evidently is no wiser than New York as to what could be done other than 'prime the pump.' The Times stops just where all other orthodox critics of 'pump-priming' stop.

But the world is full of positives, rich in ensure but bankrupt of alternatives. If capitalism goes to wreck on this continent it will be because capitalists and expounders of capitalist philosophy do not know how to make it work under con-

ditions of ample or excess production. If a man is fought for a cause, President Roosevelt is fighting to save capitalism from being destroyed by its friends and beneficiaries. He is not getting much help from them.

Maybe He Will Wait

Europe is beginning to hope that Hitler may refrain from attacking Czechoslovakia and wait for it to fall to pieces under the pull of racial antipathies. That would be contrary to the course up to date in other directions, but is a contingency he may not unreasonably hope for.

The little republic is an artificial state. It includes large and mutually inharmonious groups of Germans, Poles, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks. It was erected by the organizing genius of Masaryk and the desire of the Allies to interpose a barrier between western Europe and Soviet Russia. Curiously enough Russia is now one of the states pledged to its defence, because Stalin wants to maintain the barrier against Germany.

That a country of such diverse elements could be held together in a life and death struggle against Hitler is almost hopeless. But France is also pledged to its defence, and Mr. Chamberlain has definitely stated that Britain could not view its destruction with indifference. To attempt its defence Hitler would have to gamble on the chance of a large scale war.

But the racial differences which might paralyze effective national resistance to invasion also imply a serious possibility of internal dissension in the republic bringing about its disintegration. To Germany could probably absorb the Sudeten populace and territory without the cost or risk of war. In the general scramble for fragments of the wrecked state, Hitler might thus gain his end without opposition from France and Russia, perhaps even with the approval of powers who keep their hands off the cause for which had disappeared.

The Fuehrer, however, has not been a man to shun the dangerous course and wait for time to bring the readjustments he desired. If he does so in this case it will be because he sees a collapse to be not only inevitable but imminent, and sees also the opportunity to help increase the forces of dissension by spreading suitable propaganda among racially separate groups who are held together by nothing but 'scraps of paper.'

Fifty Years Ago

From the Files of The Edmonton Bulletin

J. D. McDonald, formerly sergeant in the police force, is at present in Washington. A report of his activities retrieved after by express for John Brown.

The new Hudson Bay steamer Athabasca made a trial trip up the river with a large cargo.

But she had to unload for repairs.

Forty Years Ago

Dr. Bowen's gold dredge is for sale.

John Gibson and Samuel Berwick left Friday on a holiday.

W. F. Bredin and James Cornwall started with a trading outfit for Slave Lake and Peace River.

Thirty Years Ago

London, Lord Wilton has been compelled to sell his business furniture, owing to losses through bad investments.

Including the high school, there will be eight public schools in operation in the city this fall, with forty-five teachers. Three new schools will be opened on Peace and Syndicate avenues and in Norwood.

Twenty Years Ago

British Headquarters: The Hindenburg Liner has been pierced at one point east of Renfrew, and the weaker portion of it northwest of Foint-lees-Crosselles has been captured and mopped up.

Ten Years Ago

Paris: The treaty renouncing war was signed by the plenipotentiaries of 13 nations.

Balkans: Richard Hamilton, author, completed his undertaking to swim the length of the Panama canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Winnipeg: The initial payment by the Wheat Pools' selling agency will be 85 cents per bushel.

Port Angeles: An unconfirmed report was received here that a miller, operating in Alameda, had been killed by a passenger aboard, bound to this city from Victoria, had crashed in Washington Bay during a fog.

Today's Text

A sound of battle is in the land, and of great destruction.—Jeremiah 50:22.

Men who have nice ideas of religion have no business to be soldiers.—Wellington.

Fear does not make for peace, but courage does.—Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

"Europe is not so much dangerous as confused."—Lord Halifax.

"Just as we cannot fight ideas with bullets, neither can we overcome facts with theories."—Herold L. Price.

The chondrilla, a rubber-bearing plant growing in some districts, a factory in Russia produced 100 tons of natural rubber last year and expects to triple the output in 1938.

The Passing Show

By J. S. COWPER

We've Scripture for warrant that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." If enemies can be disarmed by compliments, Canada has the right man for Minister of Defence in Hon. Maclean. Handling out nice letters in the running races at a Liberal picnic a few days ago, the Minister noted a youthful-looking woman coming to the prize for the race for women over 35. Jan is a bachelor and bachelors are usually skilled in the art of handling women. Looking her over, he said "Madame, I must disqualify you. You don't look a day over 25." The disqualified one smiled; her rivals applauded and the gallery cheered. All the pins went down for a ten-strife.

Politicians know that flies love honey. Daniel O'Connell secured a great hit with a mob of bachelors, half-soused women, and other noisy elements at the English "black country." He had come down from London, expecting to appear before the lords, ladies and gentry of the country. His great oration began "Surrounded as I am by the beautiful, the wise and the good." There wasn't time to change it. In the oratorical pause after the word "good," the cheers from the ladies' Menada was deafening.

They knew it wasn't true, but they liked it from the lips of the liberator.

When tending an exclusive compliment to an audience, do it with full sincerity of accent—not with a laugh. Schumann-Heink, beloved of the concert and operatic stage for her singing, and by all who knew her for her personal qualities, became as great a favorite with the radio managers, because of the help she gave in the radio contracts. Carleton Smith tells of working on a client who said baby food. Smith couldn't make up his mind. Schumann-Heink was singing for him "Süße Nacht" and "The Rosary." Still he held out.

Schumann-Heink read a little introductory notice that had been prepared, saying in her guttural tones, "Und I am soch glad to sing for you tonight, und I am deo lesse babies, und on these program I am sing for deo makers of a baby food. Gott bless 'em."

Those last three words from the depths of her motherly and grandmotherly heart broke down all new resistance by the direct drive. But a year later when Carleton Smith called on the grand old queen of song, she had changed songs. Her voice was singing for a maker of vacuum cleaners, and Smith heard her tell the reporters, "Und, as I always say 'Cleanliness is next to Gottliness'."

What's all the mystery about the attack of stone throats the five little Dinnie girls have been suffering? It's an obvious attack of quinsy.

Automobiles have speeded up the tempo of life, increased business and brought travel within reach of the steadily-employed workman and his family. But they have also brought risk of injury and death to driver, passenger and pedestrian alike. More dangerous than a ship in a seaway

is a locomotive on a track.

There is a law that can get a license to drive one, without any test of fitness.

General Hon. Gordon M. Wiener, is leading the way in making the highways safe for democracy on the north American continent. In addition to new traffic regulations, he is having a driver's test building erected. Before he get his license renewed, the driver will have to demonstrate his ability to handle a car.

Latest proposal from Hon. Wiener is that cars whose owners do not take out accident insurance, will be liable to seizure and detention on the demand of an injured party.

The idea is copied from marine law which provides for "libelling" a ship that causes damage, and holds it until the owner pays the damages.

Other provinces and states will watch with interest the result of these two innovations, aimed at ensuring driving ability and financial responsibility in motorcar owners and drivers.

Current Comment

Serious Situation

The wheat growing countries of the world are facing a serious situation. With an estimated one billion bushels of wheat to be dumped on the world market this fall, the situation is a very serious one. It is not believed to cover more than half this amount. The world faces a wheat surplus, and the wheat surplus is a serious problem.

With once-went importing countries rapidly striding towards self-sufficiency in the production of the grain, and tariffs and barriers to the wheat export, the situation is a very serious one. From the corner of the globe, the farmers are looking into a bleak wall.

The United States and Canada, which are two of the largest wheat exporting countries of the world, can join hands in an endeavor to market their wheat at a more profitable price. The minimum loss to the government, they have paved the way for possible similar action in other marketing problems of the future.—Jerome Glabe

Staggering Debts

According to federal statistics the public debt of Canada is actually more than seven billion. This debt is divided as follows: Dominion \$4,300,000,000; provinces \$1,370,000,000; municipalities \$1,415,000,000. Not long ago the debt of the United States did not reach one billion dollars.

During and since the war that the country has indebted itself in this alarming fashion. Seven billion is a population of eleven million people. It means that every Canadian citizen when he comes into the world has a theoretical obligation of about \$700 without counting his debts, groceries and interest on the debts to churches and others. The interest to pay on this public debt is about \$200,000,000 a year. In ten years the people who have been in the world are uniquely for the service of the debt, the colossal sum of nearly three billions. That is to say, in twenty years a period equivalent to that which

Old Country Letter

By J. E. NORCROSS

LONDON, Eng.—(By Mail).—Some years ago the government took possession of all the oil underground in Great Britain. Nobody knew this—nobody, in fact, knows now whether there is any oil in paying quantities, but there were people who were willing to spend large sums of money to find out.

The government, however, was opposed to unrestricted drilling here, there and everywhere, and so it issued licenses to companies with sufficient financial backing. There has been a good deal of drilling since but in general, the results have been disappointing.

Crude oil, however, has now been discovered in Scotland, twenty miles from Edinburgh, and 2,200 gallons have been shipped by the Anglo-American Oil Company to a refinery in Essex. Up to the present 20,000 gallons have been obtained—that is since oil was first discovered June 27. It remains to be seen whether a really extensive deposit has been struck.

Albertans from England's West Country were these home countries speaking for themselves on September 5 when the British Broadcasting Corporation will put on a "poster in sound" called "Looking Westwards" which will be Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

Later in the month Royal Canadian Mounted Police will "The Man from Outside" by L. Charles Douthwaite, is to be put on. The author got his local color when prospecting around Cornwall.

Apparently he got plenty while he was about it, as the climax finds a party of "Mounties" tied to stakes, with the Indian Sun dance in full swing.

Yorkshiremen will, of course, tune in for the commentary on the St. Leger, September 7.

Your Health

By DR. FRANK MCCOY

The presence of a kidney stone has formed a hard and unyielding stone within the kidney. In some cases, these stones have been known to be hard enough to pierce the skin.

As a general rule, kidney stones form around the age of 40, the average age at which they start being 38. They are more common in men than in women and are apparently predisposed to by a sedentary life. Thus, the patient who works sitting down all day will apparently be in a better position to develop kidney stones than the one whose work entails active exercise.

There are many theories regarding what causes kidney stones. The primary cause is the increased tendency to the elimination which manifests in an abnormal chemical composition favorable to the deposit of crystals; the presence of infection; and interference with the free flow of liquid away from the kidney. Whenever any stone exists which favors a back-pressure, the kidney is in a position to apparently ease its way out of the stone.

Some individuals possess kidneys which have a very marked tendency toward stone formation. The stone is formed by the escape of the stones escaping from the kidney without surgery, may be followed by the appearance of further stones. But patients who would be "stone-forming" kidneys. However, such kidneys are the exception rather than the rule and in most patients, the passage or removal of the stone will leave the kidney in a position to form no further stones.

There will not be followed by additional stones appearing later. However, to be on the safe side, the patient should be advised that stones which have recovered from kidney stones to be sure to drink an abundance of water, as the additional water will help to flush out the kidney and assist in the prevention of the return of additional stones.

The kind of water habitually taken seems to be of importance in the preventing of kidney stone formation; for example those drinking hard water which contains large quantities of calcium or magnesium, appear to have kidney stones more frequently than others. I recommend therefore that in every case where the patient is known to have kidney stones, the kind of water that distilled water be used regularly.

The stone usually finds its way into the pelvis of the kidney. In beginning it may be fixed, but it is likely to become movable, changing its position as the patient exercises. Kidney stones vary considerably in size, shape, and composition, however, the larger stones usually become molded to fit the shape of the cavities which enclose them. While only one stone is found, several are found. Occasionally, stones will be found in both kidneys at the same time.

When I have written this article I shall give you some more information about kidney stones. Look for the article in this newspaper.

Dr. Frank McCoy's great book, "The Way to Health," gives you the full story on kidney stones in plain, easy-to-understand language. A limited number of copies are available at the Bulletin. A limited number of copies are available at the Bulletin. A limited number of copies are available at the Bulletin.

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"According to our budget we're supposed to go out tonight and spend \$23 on recreation and social advancement."

What Is Your Opinion?

A great many interesting letters, received by the Editor of The Bulletin are too long for publication. We are sorry that we cannot do so, but we will try to get some of them published in a future issue. A limit of 350 words must be insisted on.

Sympathetic Stand

Editor, Bulletin: I have read, not so much with interest, as with surprise and a little amusement, the article carried by the Edmonton Journal on the subject of the government, on behalf of A. H. Gibson, K.C., in respect to the latter's dismissal from the post of magistrate. The sudden sympathetic commiseration of the Journal on behalf of Mr. Gibson is surprising.

One's mind goes back to 1935 when the U.F.A. government dismissed two Edmonton magistrates of long, outstanding ability and of great respectability to the public, namely, the late Col. P. C. H. Prime and Lt. Col. George H. Macdonald. The sudden sympathetic commiseration of the Journal on behalf of Mr. Gibson is surprising.

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Sunshine Shafts

"German trials are caricatures of justice."—Carefully framed.

"Modern marriage is like a caterpillar."—How do you figure that out? You think you can't figure it out. You think you can't figure it out. You think you can't figure it out.

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Little Orphan Annie

Once in a Lifetime

By Gray



The Gumps

All Aboard

By Edson



Moon Mullins

Mamie's Well-To-Do Relatives

By Willard



Gasoline Alley

Static

By King



Boots and Her Buddies

The Way of a Maid

By Martin



Alley Oop

Out and Down

By Hamlin



Dick Tracy

Down the Hatch

By Chester Gould



The Record Buster

By POP
I have received several letters from cadets complaining that they did not receive the pink entry forms when they got their model plane building kits. This was due to a delay in the printing of the slips and all the R. A. Service Station have them now. Be sure to ask for one when you get your kit.

And if you have already got your kit and don't get a slip then go back to the station that you got your kit from and ask for one of four pink entry forms. Be sure to do this and then fill it out and mail it to Phil Davis at the Bulletin. If you live in Edmonton you may leave it at the Bulletin office.

Be sure to send this in, because if you don't you won't be officially entered in the contest to be held at the airport on Sept. 24, and will not be able to qualify for one of the valuable prizes which are being collected by members of the Edmonton Lions' club.

Remember that there will be classes for everyone, both boys and girls, and everyone will have an equal chance to win a prize—and there are going to be a whole lot of valuable prizes. You will be matched against boys of your own age and girls will be matched against girls of their own age.

Get your kit and get started at once, because there is less than a month left and you will want all the time you can get so that you can learn to fly your plane after it is finished. Last week I told you how to get started on this plane, how to cut the wing pieces.

After you get the wing pieces all cut out and zanded to shape you should start to build up the wing. My suggestion is that you should make the center section of the wing first. But before you start this you should get hold of a bunch of sharp, steel pins or some thin needles. And get a pair of wire cutters—a fairly large pair with flexible joints on them. And tomorrow, I'll tell you some more about assembling the center section.

Debunker

By John Harveu Furber, Ph.D.



VIRGINIA DARE WAS NOT THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN AMERICA
Centuries before the birth of Virginia Dare, a white child named Snorro was born in Thordarfur, Iceland, and Gudrid, who sailed from Greenland in 1007 and landed in Vinland, the site of either Canada or Maine. This baby boy, Snorro, was born soon after the party landed in America. The little boy lived in America with his parents for three years and in 1010, when their settlement was attacked and destroyed by natives, the family escaped, returned to Greenland. Several Norwegian families claim to be descended from this boy.

MOVIE SCRAPBOOK



BRIAN DONLEVY
Wrote poetry as youngster in Cleveland that led to becoming a professional boxer.
Donlevy was born in Portlarn, County Armagh, Ireland. He was a player during the World War, at the age of 14, and was wounded twice. He played for a series of amateur and amateur side while trying to break into theatricals. He spent 19 successful years on the stage. Louis Wolheim gave him his start in "Wind Prison Glory". He played six feet tall, weighed 180, had light brown hair, grey-green eyes. He was a middle name in Weldon. He didn't hide him about it. He looks more like a handsome prelate than an actor.

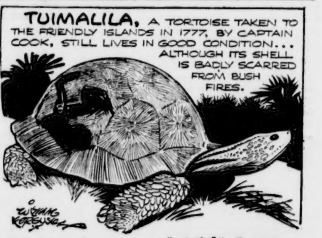
Freckles and His Friends

By Blosser



Curious World

By William Ferguson



TUIMALIA, A TORTOISE TAKEN TO THE REMOTE ISLANDS IN 1777, BY CAPTAIN COCK, STILL LIVES IN GOOD CONDITION... ALTHOUGH ITS SHELL IS BADLY SCARRED FROM BUSH FIRES.
FRESHWATER SPRINGS ARE FOUND IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE OCEAN.
IN WHAT DIRECTION DOES THE MILKY WAY CROSS OUR SKIES?

Answer: The direction varies. In early evenings of late winter, the Milky Way runs from northwest to southeast. In late summer it arches across the sky from northeast to southwest. At times it lies around the horizon.

Next: Under how many different grades are hen's eggs listed commercially?

Flapper Fanny

By Sylvia



"Don't you know better'n to wake a sleepwalker suddenly? I s'pose I hadn't heard you and got choked on this chicken bone."

Bulletin Comics Are The World's Best

Store Opens at 8:30 a.m., Closes at 5:30 p.m. Daily, Except Wednesday, 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.—To Call EATON'S Dial 9-1-2-0

Boys' Longs

Cottonade (cotton) long—overcheck pattern in brown or grey. High waistband and wide ruffled bottom. One pocket has a slide fastener. Sizes 6 to 15 years. Ordinarily \$1.75.

PAIR, 95c

"Kingcot" Denim Longs

Heavy denim black kingcot cotton denim long in high waist style with three-button fastening and belt loops. One hip and two front pockets—one with a slide fastener. Sizes 6 to 18 years. Ordinarily \$1.49.

PAIR, 95c

Boys' Pyjamas

Napped rama cloth (cotton) pyjamas. The coats have V necks. The trousers have drawstring at the waist. Stripes and checks in a variety of colors. Sizes 20 to 34.

SUIT, 95c

Boys' Windbreakers

Cotton duckwind windbreakers in colors of white, navy and brown. Button front style with convertible collar. Two slash pockets and adjustable side straps. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

EACH, 95c

Boys' Shirts

Cotton broadcloth shirts with attached collars. Dark shades of blue and smart striped and checked patterns. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

2 for 95c

Boys' Jerseys

All wool jersey knit sweaters with slide fastening collar. Long sleeves with a closely ribbed band at the wrist. Sizes 24 to 34.

EACH, 95c

—Boys' Wear, Main Floor, Phone 9-1-2-5-8

Men's Combinations

Ribbed cotton combinations—button front, short sleeves, ankle length. Elastic knit cuffs on the sleeves and legs. Sizes 26 to 42.

SUIT, 95c

Men's Pyjamas

Two-piece pyjamas of cotton broadcloth or flannel—plain or striped. Plain color broadcloth with contrasting piping and striped flannel. The coats are notched collar style. Sizes A to E.

95c DAY

Men's Shirts

Carefully tailored shirts of cotton broadcloth. The fused attached collars shouldn't wrinkle, with or without. A grand selection of stripes and fancy patterns. Sizes 14 to 17.

EACH, 95c

Men's Hats

Snap brim style wool felt fedoras—suitable for young as well as older men. Lined with rayon satin. Colors of pearl and steel grey, delph blue, brown and fawn. Sizes 6 7/8 to 7 1/2.

EACH, 95c

Men's New Fall Caps

Medium weight wool tweed caps with strong peaks. Sizes 6 7/8 to 7 1/2.

EACH, 95c

Overalls and Pants

A manufacturer's clearance and a special purchase combine to make this an outstanding value! The trousers are of cotton drill, worsted or denim—ship and regular waistbands and ruffled bottoms. Some have slide fastening collars. The shirts are made of red back blue cotton denim. Sizes 30 to 44.

95c DAY

—Men's Wear, Main Floor, Phone 9-1-2-5-8

Women's Fall Sweaters

Relaxed wool pullovers and Breckie type sweaters—knit so that you can hardly differentiate them from hand knits. The best necks are a fashion highlight this season. Also V-necks. Long and short sleeves. Rich fall tones and bright shades. Sizes 12 to 16. 35c DAY. EACH, 95c

Nubby Cotton Frocks

This nubby cotton material looks almost like a fine wool—ever so smart for Fall wear. Tailored and draped styles—some with bright button trims and shiny patent belts. Colors of brown, green, wine, rust and blue. Short sleeves. Sizes 12 to 16. 35c DAY. EACH, 95c

Sample Fall Millinery Sale

A welcome surprise indeed to find new millinery styles priced at 95c. And new they are! About 12 1/2 inch sizes. Fine wool felt hats in a galaxy of Fall colors offset with gay feather and ribbon trims. Headsets for young girls and matrons. 95c DAY

—Millinery, Second Floor, Phone 9-1-2-7

**Sample Neckwear**

A clearer grouping of samples—pieces that are worthy of much higher prices. Tailored and frilled styles of organza, rayon crepe, satin, lace, sheer crepe and cottonique. Many of the collars have matching cuffs... some vesties included. White and pastel. 95c

Neckwear Clearance

Another manufacturer's clearance of neckwear samples. Some vesties of printed cotton voile. The collars, some with matching cuffs are of rayon satin, crepe, lace and cottonique. 2 for 95c

Women's Handkerchiefs

Linon and lawn handkerchiefs. These of linen are plain colors—the lawn hankies are patterned in tasteful colors.

Dress Sashes

Rayon satin or celanese rayon sheer sashes in a grand variety of colors. 95c DAY

Full Fashioned Deluxe Stockings

Lavishly sheer stockings—8 to 14 ounce silk children—among the first stockings made in Canada. Four leading Fall shades. First quality. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2.

PAIR, 95c

Crepe Hose

First quality silk crepe stockings with fashioned legs and seamless feet. Stretchy like hosiery. A wide variety of shades in sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Semi-fashions. 2 for 95c

Rayon Stockings

Long wearing stockings of fine rayon yarns. Form fashioned to be neat fitting. Fall colors in shades of beige, fawn, tan and grey. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2.

4 pairs, 95c

Full Fashioned Silk Hose

Three popular textures—2 thread silk lisle in chiffon—4 thread crepe with silk or lisle top. Smart Fall shades in sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Substandards. 2 for 95c

Women's Gloves

Imported fabric gloves—suede-like cotton texture that fits neatly and wears a long time. Smart new styles—slipons with fancy cuffs. Sizes 6 to 8.

2 pairs, 95c

—Glove Section, Second Floor, Phone 9-1-2-4-2

Children's Hose

First quality wool and cotton stockings—kittens in a variety of colors. Regular tops. Ribbed ankle. Fawn shades. Sizes 3 to 10. 55c DAY

Fruits

"SUNKIST" ORANGES—An excellent variety of fruit. 5 for 95c

Meats & Fish

For DELIVERY DIAL 9-1-2-4-3 OR 9-1-2-5-4

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In the Electrical Dept.**3-Cell Flashlight**

Forusing flashlight 3 x 3.5 thru a 500-foot beam. Three Eveready batteries, safety and ordinary switch, corrugated nickelplated case, wire ring for hanging. 95c DAY

Pull-Chain Kitchen Unit

White appliance glass shade—white porcelain enameled ceiling band. A bright yet cheerful light. 95c DAY

Radio Lamps

Novelty radio lamps of plain and pressed glass—tubular, cone and ball shapes. One attractive model features a bronzed dancing figure, another a sailboat. Rose, pale green, blue and ivory colors. 95c DAY

—Electrical Goods and Lamps, Second Floor, Annex, Phone 9-1-2-4-1

Trouble Extension Lamp

Heavy wire covered cage to protect bulb—rubber handle and switch control on handle—nine-foot rubber cord. Splendid for garage or basement. 95c DAY

Metal Bedlights

Easily carried—metal cage—lamp—revolving shade, easily adjustable. Pull chain control. Bronze and ivory. 95c DAY

Popular Reprint Fiction

A wide variety that includes books by such well-known authors as: Arthur Somers Roche, Grace Livingston Hill, Harold Bindloss, Edison Marshall, and others. 2 for 95c

—Book Corner, Main Floor, Phone 9-1-2-4-3

Soaps, Remedies and Toiletries**PEARL NIPPON LAUNDRY SOAP**

14 bars, 95c

PEARL WHITE NIPPON LAUNDRY SOAP

24 bars, 95c

SANTAL TOILET TISSUE

13 rolls, 95c

CELCO, CELCO TOILET TISSUE

10 x 6 in. 6 rolls, 95c

HOT WATER BOTTLES

2 for 95c

WELDON'S BARLEY MALT

95c

PURE GLYCERINE

2 for 95c

EATON'S NIPPON SOAP

4 for 95c

WELDON'S NIPPON SOAP

4 for 95c

WELDON'S NIPPON SOAP

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For DELIVERY DIAL 9-1-2-4-3 OR 9-1-2-5-4

Men's Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Socks**Men's Gloves**

One-dome and slipon style gloves of pliable greyed goat, chevron, leather, rubber and grey shade. PAIR, 95c

Men's Handkerchiefs

Irish cambric linen handkerchiefs—generous size finished with hemstitched hems. 95c DAY

Colored Border Handkerchiefs

Clovely woven cotton handkerchiefs—white with woven colored borders or plain white. 20 for 95c

—Men's Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Main and Second Floors, Phone 9-1-2-4-2

Men's Socks

Better quality socks of wool and wool with cotton or rayon. A pleasing variety of designs and colors. Regular tops. "Lester" tops and "Autogart" tops. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 55c DAY

More Socks

Another grouping of socks—these are a mixture of wool and cotton. Pattern variety to please the most discerning. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 55c DAY

Heavy Worsted Socks

Heavy all wool worsted socks for men who do a lot of walking on their job—postmen, milkmen, farmers, etc. Wide ribbed knit in various heather shades as well as grey and black. Imperfect. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 3 for 95c

—Men's Socks, Main Floor, Phone 9-1-2-5-5

Heavy Celanese Rayon Satin—Ordinarily \$1.25

Heavy celanese rayon for housewifery, afternoon and evening frocks... or perhaps you'll use it for drapes, cushion covers and the like. Colors of old rose, gold, white, rust, drapery green, oak, rubine, black and blueberry. About 3 1/2 yards. 95c

"Velanized" Satin

Silk crepe back satin which has been velanized to be permanently resistant to spotting, staining, perspiration and fading. Approximately 20 1/2 yards. 95c

4-Pound Tin Wax

Home wax—a popular variety that is easily applied and takes a fine finish. 95c

Galvanized Square Tubs

Standard weight galvanized metal tubs with drop handles. 95c

Chum Dog Food

A favorite dog food in handy measured tins. 95c

Enamelware

Four quart, oval with red trim. 95c

"Non-Scald" Tea Kettles

Good quality stainless steel in the approximate 3-pint size. 95c

Terry Towels

Sturdy cotton terry in plain white, fancy and jacquard weaves, with border stripes and checks. Approximate size: 18 x 36 inches. 25 to 40 inches. 95c

Men's Combinations

Fall underwear of cream ribbed cotton—ankle length style with short or long sleeves. 95c

Men's Flannelette Pyjamas

Another manufacturer's clearance of second-quality napped cotton flannelette in striped effects. Kile front style. Sizes small, medium and large. 95c

Boys' Fancy Socks

Assorted patterns and colors in these fancy cotton socks. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 95c

Cotton and Wool Socks

More men's fancy socks—cotton and wool in a wide assortment of patterns and colors. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 95c

Men's Work Socks

More men's work socks—cotton and wool in a wide assortment of patterns and colors. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 95c

Boys' Golf Hose

Wool and cotton in a ribbed cotton—ankle length style with short or long sleeves. 95c

"Buddy L" Steel Trucks

Five styles—Grocery, Dump, Ladder, Wrecker and City. Heavy gauge steel finished in attractive colors. 95c

Washable Scotch Tartans

Firm yet soft cotton weaves in such authentic tartans as Robertson, Fraser, Grant, Royal, Stewart, McLean, McNeill, Hay, McDonald, McDonald, McEwan and others. About 26 inches. 95c

English Broadcloth

English cotton broadcloth in colors of pink, sky, coral, beige, rose, royal, maize, yellow, peach, orchid, navy, red, grey, black and white. About 26 inches. 95c

Handbags

New Fall handbag styles—pouches, underarms and ranslappers featuring the new tricks of the 1938 season. Dark colored leatherette—some with contrasting trim. Strap handle and side fasteners. Beautifully lined and fitted. 95c

—Handbags, Main Floor, Phone 9-1-2-4-3

Boys' Shirts and Blouses

First quality cotton broadcloth in plain shades, including white in cotton percales in a variety of patterns. Cool style. Shirts in sizes 11 1/2 to 14. Blouses have contrasting waist—11 1/2 to 14. 95c

Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

All wool and wool and cotton in various patterns and colors for the men's socks—sizes 10 to 11 1/2. 95c

Boys' Golf Hose

Wool and cotton in a ribbed cotton—ankle